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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **YEMEN**

**TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL report**

**DATE of report: 30 APRIL 2021**

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| **Project Title: PBF IRF – 236: Responding to protection needs and supporting resilience in places of detention** **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 00108541** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**       | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** **RUNO UNDP (Convening Agency)****RUNO UNICEF****RUNO UN Women** |
| **Date of first transfer: 02 February 2018****Project end date: 1 February 2021.**  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[x]  Gender promotion initiative[x]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** UNDP $ 2,000,000UNICEF $ 1,400,000 UN Women $ 2,286,470**Total $ 5,686,470** Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: **100%**\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **US$ 2,286,470.** Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **US$ 2,605,120.75.** |
| **Project Gender Marker: GM2** **Project Risk Marker: High** **Project PBF focus area: 3.2 Equitable Access to social services** **4.1 Strengthening National State Capacity**  |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: **Won-Hyuk Im / (UNDP Rule of Law Project OIC)**Project report approved by: **Lucy Mathieson (UNDP Team Leader Governance and Rule of Law)** Did PBF Secretariat review the report: **N/A** |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1,500 characters limit):

* The Project has concluded all planned activities, cleared all partner advances, achieved all planned results, and exceeded most targets for the project.
* The Project has improved basic human rights conditions in prisons and other places of detention to uphold the dignity of prisoners through: 1) enhanced capacities of correction personnel to manage prisons in line with Yemeni laws and international human rights standards; 2) rehabilitated water and sanitation systems at four prisons benefited for over 1,400 inmates; 3) provided basic material assistance, legal support, education, vocational training, and psychosocial services for women and juvenile detainees; 4) restored detainees’ social ties with their families and communities through transitional protection services to ensure the safety of ex-detainees during their re-insertion into families and communities and vocational trainings to provide with a means to dignified jobs and livelihood opportunities.
* The Project catalysed positive government policies to support children and women detainees. (1) authorities’ endorsement of standard operating procedures (SOPs) on the “Identification of children in conflict with the law and referring them to services.”; (2) relevant national authorities working towards alternatives to detention; (3) awareness-raising of law enforcement officers on human rights and alternatives to detention; 4) the establishment of Justice for Women (J4W) Network.
* The project successfully advocated for prison depopulation to control the spread of COVID-19. (1) 172 children detained in interim care centres and detention centres in Aden were released and reintegrated within their families and communities; (2) 40 women ex-prisoners benefitted from temporary transitional accommodations.

Please indicate any significant project-related events, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1,000 characters limit):

* UNDP convened the **4th Annual Consultation on Governance and Rule of Law** in Yemen from 27 to 29 October 2020 to strengthen sub-national institutional resilience and respect for rule of law and contribute to strategic-level peacebuilding and state-building in Yemen. The event was attended by nearly 200 participants (virtually and in-person), drawn from Aden and Sana’a state and local authorities, civil society organisations (CSOs) including persons with disabilities, women and youth groups, private sector, and, diplomatic community, leading thought leaders and UN agencies. The Consultation revealed that 1) existing willingness by rule of law authorities both in the north and the south to engage with constructive dialogues; 2) differentiated challenges faced by socially marginalized groups, such as women, youths and persons with disabilities, and their potential as change agents; 3) promising linkages and synergies across various projects within and across UN entities, including UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and UNFPA.
* UNICEF convened monthly committee meetings on child justice which were chaired by the Ministry of Justice. Its membership includes social protection department from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL), family protection department from the Ministry of Interior, and the Ministry of Human Rights and CSOs.
* UN Women established the Justice for Women (J4W) Network in Yemen and provided technical, logistics, coordination and resource mobilization support to strengthen national ownership and sustainability of project’s results.

summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1,500 characters limit):

* The Project has led to positive government policies to support children in detention. The technical support and the coordination efforts allowed to resume the Justice for Children (J4C) related interventions and activate the J4C Technical Committee. The established national women justice network and the technical committee for justice for children, as well as the provision of skills to law enforcement agents on several human rights and alternatives to detention matters.
* The Project has resulted in increased willingness of the authorities to adopt alternatives to detention. This can be seen from the endorsement of SOPs on “Identification of children in conflict with the law and referring them to services.”
* Awareness-raising of law enforcement officers on human rights and alternative to detention has promoted diversion for children in contact with the law.
* Child detainees were supported with release from detention, reintegrated within their families and communities, offered protection in shelters, provided with vocational and literacy tools for their social and economic reintegration.
* Establishment of structures to enhance local service provision and sustainability of project results - the Justice for Women (J4W) Network and the Network’s goals (including promotion of diversion options and alternatives to incarceration for women, and women’s access to justice).
* J4W Network members and correction personnel have increased knowledge and awareness on human rights and diversion options for women.
* Psychosocial, legal aid, and education/vocational programmes were reinstated for the duration of the project through the support of UN Women’s local partners.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2,000 characters limit):

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| Evaluation results confirmed that the project achieved all planned results and had positive human impacts. Below are selected quotes from some beneficiaries. **A detainee and trainee in a vocational training course at Al Mansura Central Correction Facility in Aden supported by UNDP***“In prison, I learned what I never had a chance to learn outside. This course represents an important gateway for me to get a job after release.”* |
| **A law enforcement official on completing a training course on alternatives to detention provided by the Technical Committee for Children’s Justice in cooperation with UNICEF said**:*“This was the first time I learnt the meaning of non-custodial alternatives.”*  |
| **The Head of the National Technical Committee on Justice for Children, Ms. Amal Al-Riyashi,** said:*"We encountered several challenges when dealing with children in contact with the law since 2010, but with the PBSO funds, the technical support and the coordination efforts of UNICEF, we were able to resume the J4C related interventions and activate the J4C Technical Committee."* *“The PBSO funds and UNICEF's support have enabled alternatives to detention and children have released and re-integrated with their families”* **Head of a care center for boys in Ibb governorate.***“I was helped and felt that I could see hope and stand up on my own legs again.”* **A 17-year-old beneficiary from Amran**“We learned more about the duties of workers in these institutions and how to refer and receive children from one institution to another”, **Musaad Mohammed Zain Al-Asfour, a social worker in the Social Guidance Department** |
| **Mohammed Ali, 42 years old, a guard of Dhamar Central Prison, Dhamar**“*I work as the guard at Dhamar central prison, I was afraid to be infected by the Coronavirus because we engaged with many people here prisoners and visitors. But now this awareness materials taught me how to protect myself and my colleagues along with using these prevention materials.* |
| **Nasser Al-Hamali, 38 years old, prison staff at Aman Central Prison** "*There is an overcrowded in the prison due to the low performance of the justice and criminal systems, and there if COVID-19 spread to the prison it will be a catastrophe. Now we will use the received prevention materials to protect ourselves and the detainees.”* |
| ***Nassima, a detainee in Taiz Central Prison attended education programme supported by UN Women.*** *“I never received any education or training. I could not believe that one day I would learn how to read and write in Jail. It was the last place I thought someone would care for me. It truly is a blessing.”* |
| ***A detainee at a shelter supported by UN Women received vocational training and a small start-up business package*.** **“***I think I would have gone hungry, begged, or stolen to stay alive. But now I have the skills and equipment needed to be self-reliant. I can have an income without humiliating myself through begging or risking going back to prison for stealing*.” |

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the project period (for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: Basic conditions are improved in places of detention, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track.**

**Progress summary:** (3,000 characters limit)

* Improved the basic conditions at prisons in Aden and Mukalla for over **1,400** detainees through the rehabilitation of water treatment system; rehabilitation and maintenance of **26** training labs and workshops in both facilities.
* Strengthened the resilience of **440** female detainees and **71** accompanying children through the improvement of basic conditions in eight prisons[[1]](#footnote-2). Discontinued healthcare and psychosocial services were re-instated and made operational in all eight prisons.
* Completed several assessments on prison conditions for women and children in five central prisons, including physical conditions, legal issues, psycho-social issues, access to education, vocational training, medical services, rehabilitation and reintegration support. Rapid damage assessment for the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems in **eight** prisons[[2]](#footnote-3), and Dar Al-Amal Juvenile Delinquency Facility for Girls.
* Addressed the humanitarian needs of women in the targeted prisons through furnishing and re-opening of clinics within the detention centres, the provision of healthcare services and periodic check-up services, bedding supplies and food items, healthcare kits, hygiene kits, and through raising awareness of female detainees on best healthcare practices and COVID-19 prevention.
* Improved capacity of inmates (approximately **80%** of total detainees in Mukalla and Aden Correctional Facilities or **912** (**117** women, **795** men) for reintegration into community through literacy and vocational trainings, equipped them with life and technical skills to allow smooth reintegration to their communities after end of sentences.
* Benefited over **234** children across **18** places of detention, including care centres and police stations through casework assessments. Stakeholders in Sana’a and Aden were participated to validate the results of the children’s casework assessments.
* Capacitated **164** prison personnel (**40** women, **124** men) on Prison Management Skills and Dealing with High Security Prisoners.[[3]](#footnote-4) The training workshops have enhanced the capacity of the prison staff in Yemen, through enabling them to manage the prisons according to Yemeni laws and legislations and international human rights standards. In addition, **318** prison personnel (**194** men**, 124** men) in the eight targeted governorates enhanced their capacity to operate in accordance with human rights principles and in compliance with international standards with the focus on Bangkok Rules for the treatment of female prisoners. The training sessions prepared the foundation for the international community to better engage in promoting human rights inside corrections and initiation of work to promote peacebuilding among communities in Yemen.
* Built the capacity of **30** judges and rule of law actors (**14** women, **16** men) on child rights and child appropriate justice systems, which is informing the review of SOPs with MoSAL. Equipped **100** law enforcement personnel with information and skills on diversions and alternatives to detention.
* Finalized Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on “*identification of children in conflict with the law and referring them to services”* withendorsement by the J4C national technical committee to enhance cross-sectoral coordination across relevant authorities. Also, three TOTs were conducted to familiarize authorities on the SOPs.
* Benefited over **8,175** personnel and staff of prisons and correctional facilities, police stations, security check points across 8 governorates through the provision of COVID-19 protective items and awareness materials in close cooperation with ICRC and National Prisoner Foundation (NPF) and Yemeni authorities.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:**

(1,000 characters limit)

* In Yemen there are fewer girls in detention than boys, and UNICEF is targeting 100% of the girls. However, amongst the number of law enforcement personnel and other service providers, there are fewer females than males. UNICEF is therefore advocating at different levels to engage and involve more females in service provision. A total of **20** women and **34** men were equipped with knowledge and skills on SOPs. Both female and male social workers and lawyers were engaged to conduct the individual assessment of children's needs. In addition, 81% of children benefited from diversions and alternatives to detention, with full participation of females.
* The Justice for Women (J4W) Network established in cooperation with government institutions and CSOs will follow up on important issues faced by women in legal and detention contexts. The Network will ensure continuity of legal aid programmes to female detainees, strengthen diversion options and alternatives to incarceration for women, and address any other urgent issues raised by the Network’s members. UN Women will contribute to the sustainability of the project’s results and specifically of the J4W Network by strengthening the capacities of Network’s members on resource mobilization, management and planning.

**Outcome 2: Rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for detainees are strengthened, with particular attention to the special needs of women and juveniles**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On track**

**Progress summary:** (3,000 characters limit)

Rehabilitation and reintegration efforts are strengthened for children and women detainees. This was achieved through protection in shelters, re-instating psychosocial and reintegration services, provision of literacy and vocational training programmes literacy trainings and tools to be reintegrated into the economic system, after released and through establishing the J4W Network. As a result, detainees are integrating fully into their families and communities (e.g., **22** women of who were released during the project duration were reunited with their families).

Key results against outcome:

* Continued provision of psychosocial services sessions to **400** women; the capacity of **24** psychosocial social workers nominated by all eight prisons were strengthened in the provision of psychosocial support to detainees and mediation between detainees and their families/community to ensure sustainability of services.
* Female detainees and **220** women received legal aid services/consultations.
* Literacy and vocational training programmes were re-instated in the targeted prisons. A total of **309** women accessed literacy programmes and/or vocational trainings in the eight targeted prisons.
* Through supporting six women shelters (Sana’a, Aden, Taiz, Al Hodeida, Amran, and Ibb), UN Women provided **40** women released from prisons with post release reintegration. This included temporary transitional accommodations, psychosocial support, reintegration packages of essential items, a settling-in allowance, and individual reintegration sessions, vocational and business skills training, and small start-up business packages for income generation were also provided.
* Reviewed cases of over **50** women detained beyond their sentence for non-payment of fines. The review identified **20** female detainees that fit the criteria set for selection and released **9** women.
* Established Justice for Women (J4W) Network in collaboration with government institutions, CSOs, and justice sectors’ actors who have actively engaged by becoming members of the Network. UN Women continues working with the Network and provides technical support towards developing a comprehensive plan to sustain project results and continue to improve access to justice, legal aid, and humanitarian and protection services.
* **1,033** children who are in contact or conflict with the law as offenders, victims and witnesses benefitted from case management to facilitate reintegration support and accessing at least two service types such as psychosocial support and income generating projects, and **300** improved their average literacy score.
* UNICEF provided legal aid and diversion alternatives to custodial sentences, supporting **1,244** children ready to be released to access reintegration support.
* Over **2,018** (**673** girls, **1,345** boys) juvenile children were provided with direct assistance including medical support, restorative justice, family tracing and reunification, specialized psychological support, educational kits, food kits and non-food items; through UNICEF in partnership with the Ministry of Justice and the Yemen Women's Union.
* Over **438** juvenile children (**61 girls, 377 boys**) were profiled and assessed in detention facilities in Sana’a, Ibb, and Taiz governorates. The profiling and assessment determined how the children could be supported while in detention, such as advocating for their release, and supporting communication and reintegration with their families. These children also received support upon release, through cash assistance, and access to education, vocational training, and other support.
* **22** children (**4** girls, **18** boys) received training on resilience, community engagement, life-skills and vocational training; and were reintegrated with their families and into their communities.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:**

(1,000 characters limit)

* UNICEF intervention was designed to support both boys and girls to fulfil their rights and support their reintegration into their society. Moreover, **673** girls were assisted with various services, a key service being socioeconomic support through income generation projects.

**Outcome 3: Appropriate diversion options and alternatives to incarceration are available to women and children**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On-track.**

**Progress summary:** (3,000 characters limit)

Diversion practices and alternatives to incarceration are promoted to become more available to women and children.

Key results against outcome include:

* Diversion practices and alternatives to incarceration are promoted to become more available to women. UN Women conducted a study on traditional/customary law and Diversion Options and Incarceration Alternatives for Women in Yemen. The study report, which provides recommendations and practical action points to improve diversion options and incarceration alternatives for women in Yemen, was disseminated among stakeholders and decision makers including members of the Justice for Women Network.
* A training manual on diversion and mediation was developed by UN Women. The manual was used to train **50** female mediators from the targeted governorates to help alleviate pressure in the court system and provide diversion from detention options to women in contact with the law. Training assessments showed an increase in knowledge of over 65% on mediation and diversion options.
* An online training titled “International Standards for the Treatment of Female Prisoners and Non-Custodial Measures in Yemen” was developed and published on UN Women Iraq/Yemen website. The training course was then attended by 40 participants from Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior Affairs, Ministry of Social and Labour Affairs, and other institution/members of the J4W Network.
* Over **100** benefited from the diversion and alternatives to detention such as customary justice.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** (1,000 characters limit)

UN Women implemented activities under this outcome specifically on diversion options to women in Yemen.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1,000 characters limit) | Do outcome indicators have baselines? **Yes** Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? **Yes**UNICEF contracted a third-party monitoring (TPM) Agent to provide quality assurance for activities relating to juveniles and juvenile care centres and has hired a Child Protection Facilitator who conducted four programmatic visits. The main findings were shared with the Ministry of Justice and the Technical Committee. UNICEF staff conducted quarterly monitoring visits. During most of 2020, monitoring was conducted remotely. In addition to the monitoring carried out by UN Women project team on a regular basis, UN Women contracted a third-party monitoring agent to enhance quality assurance for humanitarian, legal, and education/vocational services and to monitor capacity building activities of prison personnel and female mediators.UNDP has contracted a TPM agent to conduct monitoring of the rehabilitation activities for the three prison facilities in Sana’a and Hodeidah. The TPM Agent provided a weekly-basis updates/report to track the progress rehabilitation works.  |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?**Yes** | Evaluation budget (response required): US$ **100,000.**The final project evaluation was conducted by independent evaluation team (one international and one national consultant). The final evaluation report is annexed to this final report.   |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:**N/A** |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500-character limit)* | Implementation delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and related travel limitations, many staff members from the agencies were not able to travel into the country or to the project sites as a result of the COVD-19 pandemic. In some cases, for the capacity building component trainers were not able to get into the detention centres to train the inmates.Constrained field access due to increasing tensions between international donors and de facto authorities negatively affected the implementation of the project.  |

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome** To divert appropriate cases and improve basic humanitarian conditions for people in detention, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children, and to lay the foundations to strengthen the resilience of detainees, strengthen their social ties with families and communities | Indicator**Humanitarian conditions (physical and psychological) are improved, as measured by progress against an assessment tool** **Baseline: Zero (0)****Target: Four places of detention**  | **5 places** of detentions (**125%**)UNICEF: 1 place of detention UN Women: 2 places of detention.UNDP: 2 place of detention and 3 prison facilities for physical rehabilitations.  |  |
| Output 1Basic conditions are improved in places of detention, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children | Indicator 1.1#of places of detention with improved physical conditions, including water and sanitation. | Conditions of prisons are extremely poor and largely damaged due to the war; risk of health outbreaks such as cholera due to poor conditions and overcrowding; No separate prisons for female inmates | Physical conditions improved in four selected places of detention | **11 prisons (275%)**8 prisons (UNWOMEN) + 2 prisons (UNDP)1 prison (UNICEF) | UN Women increased the targeted prisons to Sana’a, Dhamar, Ibb, Mukalla, Aden, Hodeidah, Taiz, Marib in order to achieve targets and reach as many female detainees as possible (from 2 to 8 prisons) |
| Indicator 1.2# of corrections personnel trained as trainers in human rights principles relating to prison operations | Training modules have been prepared on SOPs and human rights but have not yet been implemented.  | 120 | **202 personnel (62 women, 140 men) (168%)**UN Women: 8 (8 women) UNDP: 164 (40 women, 124 men) UNICEF: 30 (14 women, 16 men)  |
| Indicator 1.2.1 # of female detainees and their accompanying children receiving urgent humanitarian and gender-specific health-care support | 0 | 150 | 511 (440 women and 71 children) (Sana’a, Dhamar, Ibb, Mukalla, Aden, Hodeidah, Taiz, Marib) (**341%**) | Achieved |
| Indicator 1.2.2# of humanitarian and gender specific health-care support packages delivered to female detainees and their accompanying children.  | 0 | 300 | 461 packages (**154%**) | Achieved  |
| Indicator 1.3# of detainees released following legal intervention, to reduce prison overcrowding | To be determined based on assessments.  | To be determined based on assessments.  | 1,700 Sana’a and Hadramaut (1,500 in Sana’a and 200 in Hadramaut)Note:Detainees released due to the Project intervention:* 1) UNICEF provided legal aid and diversion alternatives to custodial sentences, supporting **1,244** children ready to be released to access reintegration support.
* 2) UN Women provided **40** women released from prisons with post release reintegration. (e.g., temporary transitional accommodations, psychosocial support, reintegration packages of essential items, a settling-in allowance, and individual reintegration sessions, vocational and business skills training, and small start-up business packages for income generation).
*
 | Total detainees being released due to covid-19 but not because of legal intervention: the Attorney General of Sana’a (Mr Nabil Al-Azani) as quoted by Al Miadean newspaper stated that 1,500 detainees being released in Sana’a due to COVID-19 response is 1,500 (or 23% from total of detainees). Similarly, in Hadramaut, around 200 out of 700 detainees also received an early release. The detainees who received an early release mainly those who are approaching their end of sentences and/or committed to a minor crime. |
| **Output 2****Rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for detainees are strengthened, with particular attention to the special needs of women and children** | Indicator 2.1# of women and children detainees benefiting from case management to facilitate reintegration support and accessing at least 2 service types | 0 | 100 | **1,033** Children (UNICEF) who are in contact or conflict with the law as offenders, victims and witnesses (**1033%**) | Achieved |
| Indicator 2.2.1Improved averaged literacy scores against baseline.  | 0 | 1, 400 | **1,846 (1,500 children, 346 women, 65 men**) (**132%**)1,500 children (UNICEF)266 women (UN Women)80 (15 women, 65 men) participated in a literacy course (UNDP) |  Achieved |
| Indicator 2.2.2% of adolescents accessing education, vocational training, or informal apprenticeships within 3 months of their release  | 0 | 100  |  138 (UNICEF) (**138%**) | Achieved  |
|  | Indicator 2.2.3# of people accessing legal aid services.  | 0 | 100 women100 children | 220 women (UN Women) (**220%**)478 children (UNICEF) (**478%**) | Achieved  |
| Indicator 2.2.4 # of detention centers with improved psychosocial support services for female detainee | 0 | 4 | 8 detention centers across 8 governorates. Sana’a, Dhamar, Ibb, Mukalla, Aden, Hodeidah, Taiz, Marib(**200%**) | Achieved  |
| Indicator 2.2.5**#** (including access to socio-economic alternatives) | 0  | 100 | 142 (UNICEF) (**142%**) | Achieved  |
|  | Indicator 2.2.6# of children serving long sentences to access PSS, life-skills vocational training whilst in detention | 0 | 100 | 500 (UNICEF) (**500%**) | AchievedSince the beginning of 2020, and in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, UNICEF has focused on releasing children from detention, and has successfully released 500 children. Children released were targeted with cash assistance to support their reintegration.  |
|  | Indicator 2.3.1: # of women assisted with temporary transitional accommodations or reintegration support. | 0 | 30 | 40 (UN Women) (**133%**) | Achieved |
|  | Indicator 2.3.2: # of women released after payment of fines or diya. | 0 | 10 | 12 (UN Women) (**120%**) | Achieved  |
| **Output 3****Appropriate diversion options and alternatives to incarceration are available to women and children** | Indicator 3.1Research report on customary justice is finalized  | 0 | 1 | 1 (UN Women) (**100%**) | Achieved  |
| Indicator 3.2.1# of law enforcement personnel trained on SOPs, age identification, and other J4C procedures (this is very specific for the law enforcement personnel including the police officers, prosecutors, judges, lawyers and social monitors. It would be different from what you target)  | 0 | 250 | 254 (UNICEF) (**102%**) | Achieved  |
| Indicator 3.2.2# of children who are coming into contact with the law access to diversion alternatives to custodial sentences | 0 | 100 | 101 (UNICEF) (**101%**) | In January 2021, 44 of the 101 children were identified and provided with supports and then they were followed up and their cases were closed between February and March 2021. |
| Indicator 3.2.3**#** of female offenders diverted from incarceration. | 0 | 10 | 12 (UN Women) (**120%**) | Achieved  |
| Indicator 3.3.1# of pre-trial detainees received legal aidAnd # of diversion practices identified.  | 0 | 100 | 122 (UN Women) (**122%**) | Achieved |
| Indicator 3.3.2**#**of children/juvenile pre-trial detainees receiving legal aid  | 0 | 100 | **523** (UNICEF) (**523%**) | Achieved  |

1. Aden, Dhamar, Al-Mukalla, Hodeidah, Ibb, Marib, Sana’a, Taiz. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Eight prisons in the following governorates: Aden, Al-Bayda, Mukalla, Ibb, Dhamar, Hodeidah, Sana’a and Sada’a. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. The prison personnel from Al-Mahra, Al-Dhalea, Aden, Abyan, Hadramaut, Lajh, Marib, Shabwah, Taiz. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)